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Extract from the SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, esquire, on moving his resolutions for CONCILIATION with the colonies, on the 22d of March, 1775.

THE *following are some of the arguments made use of by this very able speaker in favour of a conciliation with the mother country and her colonies.*

IF we mean to conciliate and concede, let us see of what nature the concession ought to be: To ascertain the nature of our concession we must look at their complaint. The colonies complain that they have not the characteristic mark and seal of British freedom. They complain that they are taxed in a parliament in which they are not represented. If you mean to satisfy them at all, you must satisfy them with regard to this complaint. If you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you may think better for them, but of a kind totally different. Such an act may be a wise regulation, but it is no concession; whereas our present theme is the mode of giving satisfaction.

Sir, I think you must perceive that I am resolved this day to have nothing at all to do with the question of the right of taxation. Some gentlemen startle; but it is true; I put it totally out of the question; it is less than nothing in my consideration. I do not indeed wonder, nor will you, sir, that gentlemen of profound learning are fond of displaying it on this profound subject. But my consideration is narrow, confined, and wholly limited to the policy of the question. I do not examine whether the giving away a man's money be a power excepted and reserved out of the general trust of government; and how far all mankind, in all forms of polity, are intitled to an exercise of that right by the charter of nature; or whether, on the contrary, a right of taxation is necessarily involved in the general principle of legislation, and inseparable from the ordinary supreme power? These are deep questions, where great names militate against each other; where reason is perplexed; and an appeal to authorities only thickens the confusion. For high and reverend authorities lift up their heads on both sides; and there is no sure footing in the middle. This point is the great Serbonian bog, betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old, where armies whole have sunk. I do not intend to be overwhelmed in that bog, though in such respectable company. The question with me is, not whether you have a right to render your people miserable; but whether it is not your interest to make them happy? It is not, what a lawyer tells me, I may do; but what humanity, reason, and justice, tells me, I ought to do. Is a politic act the worse for being a generous one? Is no concession proper, but that which is made from your want of right to keep what you grant? Or does it lessen the grace or dignity of relaxing in the exercise of an odious claim, because you have your evidence room full of titles, and your magazines stuffed with arms to enforce them? What signify all those titles, and all those arms? Of what avail are they, when the reason of the thing tells me, that the assertion of my title is the loss of my suit; and that I could do nothing but wound myself by the use of my own weapons.

Such is stedfastly my opinion of the absolute necessity of keeping up the concord of this empire by a unity of spirit, though in a diversity of operations, that, if I were sure the colonists had, at their leaving this country, sealed a regular compact of servitude; that they had solemnly abjured all the rights of citizens; that they had made a vow to renounce all ideas of liberty for them and their posterity, to all generations; yet I should hold myself obliged to conform to the temper I found universally prevalent in my own day, and to govern two millions of men, impatient of servitude, on the principles of freedom. I am not determining a point of law; I am restoring tranquillity; and the general character and situation of a people must determine what sort of government is fitted for them. That point nothing else can or ought to determine.

My idea therefore, without considering whether we yield as matter of right, or grant as matter of favour, is to admit the people of our colonies into an interest in the constitution; and by recording that admission in the journals of parliment, to give them as strong assurance as the nature of the thing will admit, that we mean forever to adhere to that solemn declaration of systematic indulgence.

Some years ago, the repeal of a revenue act, upon its understood principle, might have served to shew, that we intended an unconditional abatement of the exercise of a taxing power. Such a measure was then sufficent to remove all suspicion, and to give perfect content. But unfortunate events, since that time, may make something further necessary; and not more necessary for the satisfaction of the colonies, than for the dignity and consistency of our own future proceedings.

I have taken a very incorrect measure of the disposition of the house, if this proposal in itself would be received with dislike. I think, sir, we have few American financiers. But our misfortune is, we are too exquisite in our conjectures of the future, for men oppressed with such great and present evils. The more moderate among the opposers of parlimentary concession freely confess, that they hope no good from taxation; but they apprehend the colonists have further views; and if this point were conceded, they would instantly attack the trade laws.

These gentlemen are convinced that this was the intention from the beginning; and the quarrel of the Americans with taxation was no more than a cloke and cover to this disign. Such has been the language even of a gentleman (Mr. Rice) of real moderation, and of a natural temper well adjusted to fair and equal government. I am, however, sir, not a little surprized, at this kind of discourse, whenever I hear it; and I am the more surprized, on account of the arguments which I constantly find in company with it, and which are often urged from the same mouths, and on the same day.

For instance, when we alledge, that it is against reason to tax a people under so many restraints in trade as the Americans, the noble lord (lord North) in the blue ribband, shall tell you that the restraints on trade are futile and useless; of no advantage to us, and of no burthen to those on whom they are imposed; that the trade to America is not secured by the acts of navigation, but by the natural and irresistible advantage of a commercial preference.

Such is the merit of the trade laws in this posture of the debate. But when strong internal circumstances are urged against the taxes, when the scheme is dissected; when experience and the nature of things are brought to prove, and do prove the utter impossibility of obtaining an effective revenue from the colonies; when these things are pressed, or rather press themselves, so as to drive the advocates of colony taxes to a clear admission of the futility of the scheme; then, sir, the sleeping trade laws revive from their trance; and this useless taxation is to be kept sacred, not for its own sake, but as a counterguard and security of the laws of trade.

Then, sir, you keep up revenue laws, which are mischievous, in order to preserve trade laws that are useless. Such is the wisdom of our plan in both its members. They are separately given up as of no value, and yet one is always to be defended for the sake of the other. But I cannot agree with the noble lord, nor with the pamphlet from whence he seems to have borrowed these ideas, concerning the inutility of the trade laws; for, without idolizing them, I am sure they are still, in many ways, of great use to us; and in former times they have been of the greatest. They do confine, and they do greatly narrow, the market for the Americans. But my perfect conviction of this does not help me in the least to discern how the revenue laws form any security whatsoever to the commercial regulations, or that these commercial regulations are the true ground of the quarrel, or that the giving way in any one instance of authority is to lose all that may remain unconceded.

One fact is clear and indisputable: The public and avowed origin of this quarrel was on taxation. This quarrel has indeed brought on new disputes on new questions; but certainly the least bitter, and the fewest of all, is on trade laws. To judge which of the two be the real radical cause of the quarrel, we have to see whether the commercial dispute did, in order of time, precede the dispute on taxation: There is not a shadow of evidence for it. Next, to enable us to judge whether at this moment a dislike to the trade laws be the real cause of quarrel, it is absolutely necessary to put the taxes out of the question by a repeal. See how the Americans act in this position, and then you will be able to discern correctly what is the true object of the controversy, or whether any controversy at all will remain: Unless you consent to remove this cause of difference, it is impossible, with decency, to assert that the dispute is not upon what it is avowed to be. And I would, sir, recommend to your serious consideration whether it be prudent to form a rule for punishing people not on their own acts, but on your conjectures. Surely it is preposterous at the very best. It is not justifying your anger by their misconduct, but it is converting your ill-will into their delinquency.

But the colonies will go further. Alas! alas! when will this speculating against fact and reason end? What will quiet these panic fears which we entertain of the hostile effect of a conciliatory conduct? Is it true that no case can exist in which it is proper for the sovereign to accede to the desires of his discontented subjects? Is there any thing peculiar in this case to make a rule for itself? Is all authority of course lost when it is not pushed to the extreme? Is it a certain maxim that the fewer causes of dissatisfaction are left by government the more the subject will be inclined to resist and rebel?

All these objections being, in fact, no more than suspicions, conjectures, divinations, formed in defiance of fact and experience, they did not, sir, discourage me from entertaining the idea of a conciliatory concession, founded on the principles which I have just stated.

By the OCEAN, captain OWEN, just arrived, we have received the following advices.

LONDON, *May* 26.

YESTERDAY morning, about ten o'clock, a courier arrived in town from lord Grantham at Madrid with dispatches relative to a disagreement between the courts of Lisbon and Madrid.

Confirmation is said to be received that the armaments in Spain are designed against the dominions of Portugal.

They write from Madrid that his catholic majesty had given orders to press one man out of six of all his subjects without distinction directly, as two powerful armies were wanted, one in America, and the other in Europe.

Notwithstanding all conjectures to the contrary, the armaments making by the Spaniards, if there be any truth in the accounts of them, can never be destined against Gibraltar or Jamaica. Six thousand horse can neither be deemed proper or necessary to traverse the WOODS and GULLIES of the latter, much less will they be suited to clamber the rocks of Gibraltar. Ireland, beyond dispute, if they have any designs against the British crown, must be the place, and a fairer opportunity cannot present itself than now, when that island is in a manner stripped of its troops by the great reinforcements lately sent to America.

They write from Jamaica that a man of war belonging to admiral Gayton's squadron, which had sailed for Carthagena to demand some English prisoners at that port, had been roughly treated, being fired at by some Spanish men of war there, and obliged to return without any satisfaction. It is added, in consequence of the above proceeding, that the admiral, with his whole squadron, was sailed for Carthagena, to insist on satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of Great Britain.

We are informed, from very respectable authority, that orders were on Saturday night last sent from the admiralty office to Portsmouth and Plymouth for two ships of 50 guns, and two of 60, to be fitted out immediately.

A squadron of men of war, completely manned, with six months provisions on board, are constantly to be kept at Spithead during the summer, to sail on the shortest notice whereseever occasion may require.

Orders are issued for the guardships at Plymouth to take on board their full complement of seamen and marines with all possible speed.

Several houses of rendezvous are opened in Wapping, and the adjacent parts, for entering sailors for his majesty's service.

We hear that orders are sent down to Scotland for the officers to fill up their regiments to the full complament of men as soon as possible.

Lord Rochford having asserted in the upper house that the merchants in Spain were not apprehensive of the very great preparations and armaments going forward in the seaports of that kingdom being intended against Britain, it is but right to inform the public that a very intelligent English merchant has written several letters to his correspondent in London, in the most positive terms, that there is no doubt but the Spaniards intend to go to war with us. He says, that throughout the Spanish nation, particularly among the sailors, there is an eager wish, and strong expectation, for a war with England.

Politicians seem greatly puzzled with regard to the destination of the Spanish armament. The reports of its being against the Moors, or the Sicilian rebels, are certainly without foundation.

A letter by the last mail from Cadiz informs us that they have a report there that the Spanish fleet is intended to act in two divisions, one to sail for the chief port of the emperor of Morocco, in order to oblige him to agree to such terms as may put it out of his power again to molest the Spaniards; and the other to bombard Algiers, the corsairs of which state have been lately very insolent, and have even carried off some Spanish fishermen who were fishing on the Spanish coast in the Mediterranean.

By authentic letters from Cadiz, of the lateft date, we are assured that six regiments of foot, and one of horse, were just arrived there for embarkation.

A correspondent observes that no surer proof can be given of the hostile intentions of the court of Spain against Portugal than the political force of obliging ships coming from Lisbon to the ports of Spain to perform quarantine; for he assures us that the master of a Lisbon trader, lately arrived in the port of London, declared yesterday upon Change that there is no epidemical distemper either at Lisbon, or in any of the harbours contiguous to it: The whole pur-

ject of the Spanish orders, therefore, is to prevent the Portuguese inspecting their naval preparations, and intelligence at home concerning its destination.

Saturday morning an express arrived from Copenhagen, but not in consequence of the queen of Denmark's death; some important national business is said to have caused it.

A privy council is summoned to meet at St. James's to-morrow, said to be on affairs relative to the plantations.

Orders are sent to all the out ports to prevent the exportation of copper coin to any part of the American colonies, except on government account.

The inhabitants of Virginia have raised by subscription the sum of 20001. to be expended in purchasing gunpowder. Various accounts received, by private letters, and otherwise, declare their intention of abiding in the determinations of the congress, except the late acts respecting them are repealed, which they yet hope will be effected.

Accounts received at Whitehaven, by the Trail, captain Peele, in five weeks from York river, Virginia, mention the great apprehension which prevail through the whole continent with regard to the negroes. Several insurrections have been attempted in different places; the planters are distressed beyond measure. Several of the conveniencies, and even necessaries of life, are very scarce. The negroes, it is positively asserted, are almost naked; that, with some other disagreeable circumstances, it is imagined, stimulate them to such desperate attempts. In York town, a strict patrol is kept every night, and any negro found in the street is confined till the next day. The like cautions are observed in other towns.

A letter by the above vessel says that most of the people in the southern parts are secretly murmuring at the proceedings of the associators, and if nothing material happens before winter, that season will be severely felt by thousands.

A messenger was sent off yesterday morning for Copenhagen with a packet, which he is expressly ordered to deliver into the king of Denmark's own hands.

It is said the Danish ambassador at this court has received letters of recal.

On Saturday a messenger was sent from lord Rochford's office with dispatches for the regency of Hanover, relative to the interment of the late queen of Denmark, which, it is said, will be in the royal vault at Herenhousen, where king George I. lies interred.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, *dated* May 17.

"There are now great disturbances with the shipwrights, who are employed on task work in building his majesty's ship Formidable, of 90 guns, in this dockyard. Eighty shipwrights employed by task on the said ship requested yesterday that they might have the liberty of working in dinner time, which was refused by their officers, it being out of their power to grant them that favour. In consequence of the said denial, they assembled together in the afternoon, and forced themselves in a body out of the yard gate. This morning they came into the yard, but would not work, and in the afternoon they stayed away.

"This afternoon there were likewise about 100 more of the task gangs, who absented themselves from the yards, which makes, in the whole, 180. It is feared that there will be a discharge among them, and the consequences are much dreaded here. An express on the above affair was dispatched this evening to a certain board."

The secretary of the admiralty is gone to Chatham to enquire into the complaints of the shipwrights, and the cause of their leaving off work, in order to accommodate their disputes.

A gentleman, just arrived in town from Paris, says, the day before he left that place nine revenue officers were seized and conveyed to the Bastile, but the nature of their offence was not publicly known.

They write from Paris that the East India company is going to be re-established under the immediate protection of the king, and to commence business the ensuing season.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *dated* April 10.

"We have just received the sanguinary addresses of the lords and commons respecting the colonies, which has surprized, but not disconcerted us. We are utterly at a loss to judge what could have occasioned so great a difference and change of manners in so short a time.

Violent measures will unite us to a man. I have not observed the least despondency; on the contrary, I have no doubt but force would have been repelled by force, and notwithstanding the difference attempted between the New England and other colonies, it would have effected no dis-union. The southern colonies, by which I mean all south of New York, would have spurned at a distinction which they must have enjoyed with infamy.

The greatest preparations are making in New England, and we are resolved here that they shall not want any supplies of money, provisions, &c. which we can furnish them with. There are hundreds in this city who will spend their plate at the first word; and the moment blood is spilt there is an end of all remittances.

We look on our situation as very dreadful; but we are not dismayed. It is the firm determination of thousands to spin the term of freedom to its utmost length, and never to survive the ruin of their country."

As lord Chatham was driving to the house of lords on Wednesday, the horses which drew his carriage took fright, and ran with such impetuosity, that before they could be stopped the carriage was much damaged, and his lordship so much hurt as not to be able to attend the house.

As we have already been informed of the noble, spirited conduct, of the earl of Effingham, in resigning his commission into his majesty's hands, on learning that his regiment was ordered for America, the following abridgment of his lordship's speech in the house of lords, on the motion to receive the New York memorial, cannot but prove acceptable.

My Lords,

WHATEVER has been done by the Americans I must deem the mere consequence of our unjust demands. They have come to you with fair argument; you have refused to hear them. They make the most respectful remonstrances; you answer them with pains and penalties. They know they ought to be free; you tell them they shall be slaves. Is it then a wonder if they say, in despair, "*for the short remainder of our lives we will be free!*" Is there any one among your lordships who, in a situation similar to that which I have described, would not resolve the same? If there could be such a one, I am sure he ought not to be here.

To bring the history down to the present scene: Here are two armies in presence of each other; armies of brothers and countrymen; each dreading the event, yet each feeling that it is in the power of the most trifling accident, a private dispute, a drunken fray in any public house, in Boston; in short, a nothing, to cause the sword to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the horrors of blood, flames, and parricide.

In this dreadful moment, a set of men more wise and moderate than the rest, exert themselves to bring us all to reason. They state their claims and their grievances; nay, if any thing can be proved by law and history, they prove them. They propose oblivion, they make the first concessions. We treat them with contempt; we prefer poverty, blood, and servitude, to wealth, happiness, and liberty.

What weight these few observations may have I do not know; but the candour your lordships have indulged me with requires a confession on my part, which may still lessen that weight. I must own I am not personally disinterested.

Ever since I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my highest has been to serve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to see this country so situated as to make that profession incompatible with my duty as a citizen.

That period is, in my opinion, arrived; and I have thought myself bound to relinquish the hopes I formed, by a resignation, which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt of enslaving my country, and embruing my hands in the blood of her sons.

When the duties of a soldier and a citizen become inconsistent, I shall always think myself obliged to sink the character of a soldier in that of the citizen, till such time as their duties shall again, by the malice of our real enemies, become united.

It is no small sacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profession; but it is a much greater when a predilection, strengthened by habit, has given him so strong an attachment to his profession as I feel. I have, however, this one consolation, that by making that sacrifice I at least give to my country an unequivocal proof of the sincerity of my principles.

May 27. By letters from Koningsberg, of the 12th instant, we received yesterday an account of a dreadful fire, which happened on the 10th instant at night. Many hundred houses were consumed, and the damage is computed at two millions of dollars, besides a great loss of all kinds of merchandize.

Prince Repnin, who was taken prisoner in the late war, died at Moscow a few days ago.

A plan of conciliation is said to be laid in such a manner as to be not only honourable to the mother country, but acceptable to the colonies; they are on their part to make some concessions, and the new acts of course are to be dormant.

The following advice was yesterday received from Cadiz by a merchant in the city: "We have now here a fleet of at least 130 sail, large and small, with infantry and horse on board, ready to sail with the first wind. They are intended, it is said, to join a squadron at Carthagena, but to this moment the destination of this armament is a secret."

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, *dated* May 16.

"It should seem as if the spirit of revolt was contagious all over Europe, as we learn from Frankfort that there has been a great rising amongst the peasants in Bavaria, on account of the want of corn. These poor creatures shewed the greatest signs of despair, declaring if they did not receive immediate assistance they would deliver themselves from the burthen of their lives before the eyes of the elector. This prince has promised them immediate relief."

Extract of a letter from Paris, *dated* May 18.

"Letters from Bourdeaux import that the Spanish fleet, consisting of 500 sail, having on board 18,000 foot, and 1000 horse, had put out to sea on the 30th of last month, under the escort of eight ships of the line, three frigates, three bomb ketches, and two fire-ships. These letters add, that they still continue working in the ports of Spain, on the armaments preparing there."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, *dated* May 7.

"It is computed that there are yet 20,000 peasants dispersed in the mountains of Bohemia. The court hath published a new ordinance in that kingdom, fixing the feudal service of the peasants to their lords."

Since Monday last 24 lieutenants from half-pay list have been called upon to do duty on board the ships of war now fitting out at Chatham and Portsmouth.

There is at this time said to be at least a million of silver coin in the bank, ready to be issued when the bad money in circulation shall be called in."

Account of the SPANISH SEA *and* LAND FORCES, *taken by Mr.* Swiss *in* 1773.

One ship of 114 guns, and 1200 men; eight ships of 84 guns, and 800 men each; fifty of 74, and four of 60 guns; eight frigates of 40 guns; twenty frigates of 30 guns; eight xebecs, and seven gallies, each of 4 guns and 110 men; which are, in all, about one hundred and six vessels. A list of the army was printed at Madrid in 1773: Three companies of life guards; a company of halberdier guards; a regiment of Spanish infantry guards, and one Walloon infantry; each regiment consisting of six battalions; a brigade of four squadrons of royal caribineers; forty six regiments of foot, of two battalions each, of which thirty three are Spanish regiments; three are called those of *Ireland, Hibernia, & Ultonia*, of which all the officers are Irish Roman catholics; two Italian, four Walloon, and four Swiss regiments; a regiment of artillery of four battalions, and a regiment of engineers. There are also forty two regiments of provincial militia, each of a single battalion; forty six companies of invalids, and one hundred and twenty nine companies of city militia. The cavalry consists of fourteen regiments of four squadrons each, and eight regiments of dragoons.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, *dated* April 29.

"The day before yesterday a French vessel brought an order for the consul of that nation here to stop all the French sailors, and send them to Toulon to man the fleet there. The same vessel is charged with the same commission to all the French consuls at every port in the Mediterranean."

By all accounts, the merchants are very full of orders for goods for America, but all of them on condition of the late acts being repealed. Many of the letters which accompany those orders are full of complaints against the restrictions laid on commerce.

Doctor Plenius, of Vienna, hath disclosed to the ministers from England and Holland, with the consent of the empress queen, a secret, of his invention, for the preservation of wood from being destroyed by the worm, both on land and at sea; a trial is to be made of it in both countries.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *dated* May 19.

"There is now in the generality of Paris a line of troops composed of 25,000 men, who are placed in the neighbourhoods of those towns and villages where markets are held, in order to maintain the public tranquility."

There is living at the workhouse at Cumberwell, in Surry, a woman named Jones, aged 125 years, who remembers her being at service when king Charles the second was crowned in 1660, and at this time enjoys her perfect senses. What is full as observable is, that the nurse who attends her is 101.

June 1. A number of affidavits, tending to shew that the skirmishes at Lexington was occasioned by the militry first firing upon the provincial troops, are inserted in the London papers by Mr. Lee, agent for the house of representatives of the Massachusetts Bay, and the originals are said to be lodged with the lord mayor of London.

Yesterday morning stocks fell one and a half per cent on account of the American news.

Should the sword be drawn in America in the course of summer, it is said the parliament will meet on the day to which it is prorogued.

Two men of war and three transports with two regiments of soldiers are ordered to sail immediately for Boston.

It is said that orders are given for admiral Duff's squadron to be reinforced with three 20 gun ships, and several small sloops, to prevent the Americans carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, *dated* May 28.

"Early this morning orders came down here for six ships of the line to be fitted for sea as soon as possible; and in order to man them, houses of rendezvous are opened, and good encouragement given, for men to enter into his majesty's service."

The Martin sloop of war is ordered round to Portsmouth immediately, where an express is to put on board her, with which she is to proceed directly to Boston.

We are assured, from the best authority, that the French have at this minute no less than 22 battalions of infantry, and twelve squadrons of horse, amounting in the whole to 17,000 men, within a day's march of Dunkirk.

Yesterday morning a courier arrived at St. James's. He came over land from Gibraltar, and is said to have brought advice that hostilities have been commenced by the Spaniards against the Portuguese.

The Spanish ships of force, now ready to proceed to sea, or fitting out, amount to 34, 27 of which are of the line, besides 30 frigates.

It is an absolute fact that a distinguished personage, who had lately an occasion to visit one of the king's apartments, found on the table a PRAYER BOOK, and Johnson's pamphlet entitled TAXATION NO TYRANNY.

The famous Alexander Fordyce met an acquaintance in the street yesterday, and conversing on the late engagement in America between the provincials and general Gage's army, under the command of lord Percy, he with true Caledonian confidence asserted, that he would bring twenty people to prove that the whole account was a lie, though there is but one person in England who was in the province of Massachusetts Bay at the time the engagement happened.

From the *king*'s troops having *first* fired on the Americans, and thus designedly commenced hostilities, there is every apparent reason to conclude that the private instructions to the troops are to shed *blood enough*.

The naval armament lately fitted out consists of 13 sail of the line, on board of which there are embarked 9500 of the best troops Spain can boast. There is also one regiment of cavalry. The ships are balasted with bricks. Above 200 bricklayers, and an equal number of carpenters, are also embarked for the service of this expedition.

Advice is arrived at the secretary of state's office of the sailing of the Spanish fleet through the streights of Gibraltar.

Gibraltar is now put in that state of defence as if a siege was hourly expected; 500 soldiers have been sent to reinforce the garrison.

The master of a vessel arrived from the West Indies says that the ship Goldsbury, captain Taylor, from New England, has been sunk by a Spanish man of war off the Havannah; the crew were saved, the ship and cargo totally lost.

Letters from jamaica mention that a Spanish man of war having fired several shot at one of his majesty's frigates, off the coast of Cuba, an engagement ensued between them, when the Spaniard blew up, and all on board perished.

Several ships of war will soon sail to the Bay of Biscay, in consequence of some private intelligence from Lisbon.

Four ships of the line, and two frigates, we are informed, have received orders to be ready to sail the latter end of next month for the East Indies.

On Friday next the earl of Sandwich, accompanied by several other lords of the admiralty, will set out to embark on board one of his majesty's yachts to make a general survey of the different dock-yards.

We hear from Dublin that the regiments of foot on duty in this kingdom will be augmented 15 men per company, in order to replace the troops that are sent to America, that the stipulated number of forces may remain in Ireland.

Letters from Brest mention that three men of war, which had sailed from that port for the West Indies, had been driven back in a hard gale of wind, and two of them wrecked on the coast of Brittany, the crews of which perished.

Advice is said to be received from the Hague that four ships of war, outward bound to the East Indies, are lost in their passage, with all their crews.

This day came on at Westminster Hall, before lord Mansfield, an action in which the earl of Bristol was plaintiff, and the printer of the Morning Post defendant, for a libel in the said paper on the 5th of December last: The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 300l. damages.

Sunday afternoon died, at his country seat near Croydon, Barlow Trecothick, who some time since resigned his gown as alderman of the ward of Vintry.

June 2. A letter from lord Percy to his father at Northumberland house contains an account of the skirmishes in America, which is said not to differ materially from the account already published.

It is said a battalion of the guards are to be sent to America, and more ships.

The town of Boston is said to contain 24,000 inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, *dated* May 9.

"All sorts of ammunition, with provisions, a complete hospital, vast quantities of straw, scaling ladders, and about 3000 fascines, have been put on board 150 transports, and we began this morning to embark three battalions of Spanish guards, three ditto of the Walloon guards, of 700 men each, two battalions of the regiment of Arragon, two of the Irish regiment, with the two companies of grenadiers, a battalion of the king's regiment, another of the regiment of Gaudalaxara, a squadron of cavalry, and one of dragoons, with their horses, 120 soldiers, and six officers, chosen from the Swiss regiment of colonel Buch, who embarks in quality of major general, 100 men chosen from the artillery, and a great number of picked officers of the train, several physicians and surgeons, a comptroller general, a treasurer, commissaries of war, &c. &c. The whole left this place this afternoon, and are to sail for Carthagena, which is the rendezvous of all the other convoys. We compute at 5000 the troops embarked at this place, and at 15,000 those on board the other convoys. We are totally ignorant of the destination of this armament, of which M. de Zevallos, and count O'Reilly, lieutenant general, is to have the command."

This day came on, at the Old Bailey, the trial of Daniel Perreau, for publishing and uttering a bond forged for 1500l. of which he was found guilty.

Lord North has certainly eloped from England, but where to is not certainly known; though probably to the *lower regions*, for fresh instructions from his old companion Beelzebub.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, *in* South Carolina, *to a gentleman in* London, *dated* March 7.

"I do assure you I am not now near so strenuous for America as when I left London. I am far, however, from being able to judge of the state of the continent in general; but sure I am this province cannot long subsist without a free trade, and a mutual dependence on the mother country. Many articles which Great Britain furnishes are now become very scarce; rice and indigo, the grand staple of our commerce, are a drug.

"Before the non-exportation scheme took effect, you would have been surprised to see the number of ships in our harbour, and the trade carried on in the town; in short, on my arrival, I observed as much hurry and bustle as in the streets of London, and I could not but admire the liveliness of the people; but the contrast is now visible; their tempers are soured; their fortunes, for want of trade, consuming fast. A train of consequences must inevitably ensue, which, in my opinion, they will not be able to retrieve in the space of a dozen years. It is the wish, therefore, of the wise and sober, that a speedy reconciliation with the mother country may be effected; but as this province has borne so high a part in their opposition to government, they are unwilling to give out till the terms offered become general."

Some of the lords of the admiralty, it is said, are sent for, by express, to come immediately to town on very urgent business.

The following naval expeditions are said to be at length resolved on: A commodore, with three ships of the line, and two frigates, for the coast of Guinea; an admiral, with five sail of the line, and three frigates, for Newfoundland; an admiral, with six line of battle ships, for the East Indies, to touch at the Spanish Philippines; a commodore in the Mediterranean; and another to reinforce the ships already on the West India station.

The Dutch are uncommonly assiduous in fitting out six frigates, of 36 guns each, which are to carry twelve months provisions. Their destination is variously related.

Orders are stuck up at the war office that all persons who accept of commissions in any of his majesty's foreign garrisons will be expected, in future, to reside where their several corps are quartered.

Yesterday morning the Romney man of war, commanded by admiral Duff, sailed from Spithead for Newfoundland.

The guardships at Portsmouth and Spithead are now manning with their full compliment of seamen and marines.

Four more regiments, we hear, will be ordered forthwith to America, and a part of the militia is to be embodied.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, *dated* May 19.

"The town of Philipstadt, in Westmoreland, is entirely burnt down, together with all the magazines of corn. The king's voyage to Finland, which was delayed till the coast was free from ice, will embark here, attended by the two senators, counts Ulrich Scheffer and Liewen, and the chamberlains Taube, Posse, Ehrensward, and Oxenstierna."

On Wednesday orders were given for the transports now fitting out in the river to be sent round to Cork for the embarkation of three regiments of foot for North America.

It is now said that the ship that brought the printed account of the squabble at Boston was going to the Mediterranean for a cargo, and was all of a sudden engaged by some merchants to go to England with dispatches, as they called them.

Yesterday arrived at Portsmouth two Russian men of war from the Mediterranean, under the command of admiral Batsball.

The same day some dispatches arrived at lord Rochford's office from the earl of Grantham, his majesty's ambassador at Madrid.

June 8. It was yesterday reported that some of the inhabitants of Boston, finding themselves debarred from going out of the town, had set fire to several houses in different parts of it.

Advice is said to be received from Boston that a number of people under arms had destroyed his majesty's custom house at Gaspee Bay, at the mouth of the river Saint Lawrence, in the province of Quebec.

Two ships freight, with salt provisions for the troops at Boston, have been taken by the provincials.

Captain Seton, from Saint Kitts, who arrived on Saturday, spoke with a schooner from Beverly, near Salem, that sailed from thence the 30th of April. The captain of which confirmed the account of an engagement on the 19th, but says the numbers killed were 235 regulars, and 39 provincials.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated June 2.

"On Saturday and Sunday three expresses arrived here from the admiralty with orders for six ships of the line to be fitted out for service immediately, and for the Madrid, lieutenant Brandy, to sail with dispatches with the utmost expedition. Lieutenant Brandy proceeded to sea on Tuesday, and various are the reports of her destination; some say to Gibraltar, others to Jamaica, and others to the French coasts.

General Gage's troops are very sickly, insomuch that all the hospitals in Boston are full of them. Their sickness is said to be owing to their drinking very freely of new rum, with which they have been supplied by the inhabitants.

They write from Plymouth that the encouragement given for sailors to enter into his majesty's service not answering the intended purpose, press warrents are hourly expected there, when it is not doubted but a great number of able bodied sailors may soon be got, who are now lurking about the country rather than go on board any of his majesty's ships.

Orders are said to have been sent from the war office to the commanders in Scotland and Ireland to grant no furlows to private men or officers till further notice.

By the best accounts it does not appear that the Americans are in possession of more than forty pieces of cannon, of which not more than twenty are fit for service.

To-morrow, after the levee is over, a council is summoned to meet at Saint James's, said to be on the last dispatches from America, France, and Ireland.

Orders, we hear, have been issued for an enquiry to be made into the muster rolls of the several regiments to ascertain the number of each, and to know whether they have now their full complement of men, that if they have not, they may be filled with all expedition.

When the last packet left Calais two large vessels were loaded with firelocks and ammunition, but what place they were destined for was not known. It is shrewdly imagined they are for the use of America.

Colonel Dalrymple is shortly going to America with dispatches.

They write from Brest that two men of war of the line and a frigate are sailed from that port on a secret expedition; they are victualled and stored for twelve months.

The following intelligence was yesterday morning received by a merchant in the city from his correspondents at the Hague: "At a full assembly of the senate, orders were given for the fleet of six men of war, lying in the port of Harlem, to sail with all possible dispatch for the West Indies."

There are letters and prints by the Quaro, Carleton, which is arrived at Falmouth from Salem, which confirm all the accounts that have been received of the action between the king's troops and the Bostonians, and add that several small skirmishes have happened since in favour of the latter.

The captain of a vessel from the West Indies was brought to the 19th ult. at sea, by a squadron of seven men of war, who detained him a whole day, and, after breaking open a number of letters, suffered him to proceed on his voyage.

Private letters from Paris assert that the king of Prussia was lately there incog. and, after a stay of three days, suddenly disappeared, which has occasioned much speculation amongst the politicians.

Advices are received at Paris that the French have sustained a loss of three men of war, and upwards of 800 seamen, in a hurricane at the isle of Bourbon, in the East Indies.

It is affirmed that the riots in France are much exaggerated with a view to draw off the attention of our court from the very formidable armaments now going on at Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon.

It is said that the French court has repeated the most solemn assurances that they have not any hostile designs against this kingdom.

The emissaries and tools of administration are busy in representing the news of an engagement in America as a mere fiction. In order to carry on their falsification with more efficacy, they do not stick to say that captain Derby has absolutely absented himself, as conscious of having deceived the public, when it is well known that he daily frequents the Boston or New England coffeehouse, behind the exchange. But what shall we say to Mr. Lee, the agent of Massachusetts Bay, who communicated the advice? He is responsible to his employers and the public for his conduct. And further, what must we think of the lord mayor of London, who admitted the affidavits relating to this melancholy affair into his office, as authentic record or verification of it? No lord mayor of common abilities would, without sufficient grounds, take notice of such oaths. A man of Wilkes's superior understanding cannot be supposed to become the dupe of false and forged intelligence.

June 10. *They write from Jamaica that a considerable fleet of French men of war has lately arrived in that part of the world from Brest and Toulon; that they have troops on board, besides bombs, mortars, &c. and seemed to be steering for some of the French islands to land their men, who were in a very sickly condition.*

Extract of a letter from *Gibraltar*, dated *May* 15, at 5 o'clock.

"*This morning 4 Spanish ships of the line, commanded by a rear admiral, 9 frigates, several cutters, and 100 sail of transports, were seen to pass the streights, from Cadiz, bound to Carthagena.*

It was last night very current that an express was just arrived from general Gage, desiring, with all expedition, a reinforcement of 500 men at least, whom he recommends to be accoutred in the manner of the Highland regiment. He also desires a draught from the train of artillery, with some field pieces.

At a special meeting this day of several members of the constitutional society, a gentleman proposed that a subscription should be immediately entered into, by such members present as might approve the purpose, for raising a sum of money, to be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents, of our beloved Americans.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 21.

LAST Saturday the several regiments quartered in this town being assembled upon the parade, the reverend doctor Langdon, president of the college, read to them "a declaration by the representatives of the united colonies of North America, now met in general congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms." It was received with great applause, and the approbation of the army, with that of a great number of other people, and was immediately announced by three huzzas. His excellency the general, with several other general officers, &c. were present on the occasion.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following account of the declaration being read upon Prospect Hill.——"Last Tuesday morning, according to orders issued the day before by major general Putnam, all the continental troops under his immediate command assembled on Prospect Hill, when the declaration of the continental congress was read, after which an animated and pathetic address to the army was made by the reverend Mr. Leonard, chaplain to general Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer; when general Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud AMEN by three cheers, immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to general Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto:

AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN!

and on the other side,

QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET.

The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and to the universal acceptance of all present; and the *Philistines* on Bunker's hill heard the shouts of the *Israelites*, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 29.

LAST Tuesday and Wednesday a large detachment from the camp at Harlem, near New York, consisting of about 1000 men, under the command of colonel Waterbury, marched for Albany. It is said they are intended as a reinforcement of Ticonderoga, where major general Schuyler commands.

The ships which lately sailed out of Boston are said to be transports bound to Nova Scotia, &c. for provisions and forage.

The Boston light-house is destroyed, the oil being first taken out; the stakes are pulled up, which were placed to direct the passage for vessels.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *dated* July 12.

"The day before yesterday we went to Chelsea, famous for the battle of Noddle Island near to it. While we were on Powder Horn hill, back of Chelsea, we saw a skirmish between a party of our people (120 in number) who went in whale boats to an island about 12 miles from Boston, and burnt a large quantity of hay, which was put up into bundles by the regulars, and intended to be sent to Boston for their horses. A great number of marines, in schooners, men of war's boats, and two ships of war, kept up a constant fire on our men, while they remained on the island; but this did not prevent them from destroying the hay. The schooner and boats endeavoured to cut off their retreat, which brought on a very warm engagement, in which we had one killed, and one wounded. The loss of the regulars is not known, but supposed to be considerable, as they were drove off several times, and finally obliged to retire, which would not have been the case if they had not lost some men. Yesterday we spent in Roxbury. While there, we were amused with a heavy fire of cannon and mortars from the lines of the regulars on the neck, and from one of their floating batteries, against 200 of our men, who were throwing up a breast-work in front of the George tavern on the same neck, and within a few rods of the regulars advance guard; our people kept on their work, and never returned a shot. Three bombs burst near our men without injuring one of them; most of the cannon shot were taken up and brought to the general. It is diverting to see our people contending for the balls as they roll along. One circumstance much to their reputation I must mention. During a severe cannonade at Roxbury last week, a bomb 13 inches diameter fell within our line, and burnt furiously; upon which four of our artillery men ran up, and one kicked out the fuse, and saved the bomb, and, in all probability, some lives; a stroke of heroism worthy of record."

Instructions for the officers of the several regiments of Massachusetts Bay forces, who are immediately to go upon the recruiting service.

YOU are not to enlist any deserter from the ministerial army, nor any stroller, negro, or vagabond, or person suspected to be an enemy to the liberty of America, nor any under 18 years of age. As the cause is the best that can engage men of courage and principle to take up arms, so it is expected that none but such will be accepted by the recruiting officers. The pay, provision, &c. being so ample, it is not doubted but the officers sent upon this service will, without delay, compleat their respective corps, and march their men forthwith to camp.

You are not to enlist any person who is not an American born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident in this country.

The persons you enlist must be provided with good and compleat arms.

Given at the Head Quarters, at Cambridge, this 10th day of July, 1775.

HORATIO GATES, adjutant general.

WILLIAMSBURG.

In CONVENTION, *at* RICHMOND, *Tuesday, August* 8, 1775.

"A LETTER *from the honourable Matthew Tilghman, president of the convention of the province of Maryland, in answer to a letter from the president of this convention, enclosing a resolution passed the 24th of July last, by which it was resolved that no wheat, flour, or other grain, or provisions of any kind, be exported from this colony to any part of the world, from and after the 5th day of August next, until the convention or assembly, or the honourable the continental congress, should order otherwise," being read, and it appearing that the convention of Maryland will not come into such a measure, and as the good purposes intended to be answered by the said resolution cannot be effected without a general agreement of the neighbouring provinces,*

Resolved, *therefore, that the said resolution of this convention be repealed and rescinded.*

PEYTON RANDOLPH, president.

JOHN RUTTIN, *for*

JOHN TAZEWELL, c. c.

A New York paper of July 27 says: "Captain George M'Arey, who came passenger in the brig Frankland, from St. Eustatia, in 14 days, which vessel he left at Sandy Hook yesterday morning, relates, that two days before he sailed a New England sloop arrived in that road, who was in company with a Bermuda vessel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a ship bound from London to Jamaica, 18 days out, who informed them that there was a great disturbance in England, that lord North had fled to France, the parliament house pulled down by the populace, and that the lord mayor, Mr. Burke, and governor Johnston, headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the last parliament."

His majesty's ship Fowey, captain George Montague, is arrived at Sandy Hook.

Died, the 25th ult. much lamented, Mrs. HARRISON, *lady of Charles Harrison, of Huntington, in Surry.*

AMICUS, VOLUNTARIUS, CATO, *and many other pieces, are come to hand. We hope to be excused for not inserting them in this paper, as we have not had time to consider them. Our customers will also excuse us for omitting their advertisements. Due regard shall be paid to them in our next.*

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *dated* July 27.

"Captain Darby arrived in England in 27 days from Salem. When the accounts he carried of the battle were published, lord North was thunder-struck at the sight. Lord Dartmouth sent for captain Darby, with impatience to see him; but he was advised not to put himself in their power. The people were much surprized at the account, the merchants distressed on account of their property. Parliament had been but two days prorogued, and it was expected would be called again soon. Every thing was in a great ferment. Administration had given out that New York had deserted the other colonies; which report captain Darby could not contradict, and that a general disunion would take place. For this report, the conduct of your assembly gave too much ground. Captain Darby's vessel plied on and off for him, and never went into any harbour, nor was it known in what part of England he landed. General Gage's dispatch vessel sailed from England four days before captain Darby."

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina *to his friend in this city.*

"*I have snatched this opportunity, as I could not do less, in order to give you some account of the convulsions of North Carolina. Immediately upon my arrival in this province, there was an expedition on foot among the people in order to invest themselves of Fort Johnson, where his majesty's ship of war the Cruizer now lies, with governor Martin on board. Upon finding the people so hearty in this cause, I was roused by the beat of drum, as a friend to my country, to embark with them upon this glorious design, and accordingly joined the troops, and marched down, under the command of colonel John Ashe; but when the governor heard of our intentions, he immediately dismantled the Fort, by stowing the guns from off the Amberwater, where they now lie, under cover of the man of war. We then were determined to destroy the Fort and all its buildings, to prevent its being a subterfuge for future villains, and accordingly put this scheme in execution, by burning every house.*"

RUN away from the subscriber, in *James City*, a short, thick strong limb'd, *Virginia* born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a bashful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new leather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the rest of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows. tf JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *James City*, two negroes, formerly the property of Mr. *William Row*, of *Gloucester* county: SAM, an old fellow, about 50 years of age, of a middle size, and known by the name of GREAT SAM; he speaks low and slow. RALPH, a boy about 15 years of age, well grown; he is very ugly, and of a bold, audacious countenance. Whoever will ecure the said negroes, that I get them again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or half the reward for one of them.

JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

POETS CORNER.

On the death of a CHILD *of an honourable young couple, written by the father.*

COME, PATIENCE, come to dry a parent's tears;
Come, bright ey'd HOPE, to chear his future years;
Teach her to bleſs the kind, though chaſt'ning rod,
That made her mortal child the child of God;
Teach her to praiſe that God with grateful mind,
For babes that yet may come, for one laſt ſtill behind.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that ſhe cannot ſpeak her maſter's name, though ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is dreſſed with a blue and white *Swanſkin* petticoat, osnabrig ſhirt, and ſtriped homeſpun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is deſired to pay priſon charges, and take her out. 6 JOHN COX, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Deep* creek, a dark bay mare, about 11 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſnip on her noſe, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock †, with a ſtroke under it. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.
JOHN MAYO.

TAKEN up, in *Yeocomico County*, a bay horſe, about 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, 13 hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and ſad ſwitch tail, branded with A on his near ſhoulder, and W on his near buttock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 22l. 5s.
RICHARD EGGLESTON.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moſes Roberſon*, of the ſhip *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* laſt with ballaſt only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.
ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.
RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, eſquire, now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the gaols.
WILLIAM GREEN [illegible]NFORD, ſheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if ſecured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been ſeen going towards *North Carolina*.
JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers and executors of the eſtate of the deceaſed *John Turner*, late of this city, merchant, being duly impowered to act, did think proper, on the 3d inſtant, to diſcharge *Mr. George Reid*, who for theſe ſixteen months paſt has had the management of ſaid *John Turner*'s buſineſs, and the ſettling of the eſtate of *Allan* and *Turner*, late of this place, merchants; this is to inform the public that we have now appointed *William Turner* to the management of ſaid eſtate, and that he alone is hereby fully authoriſed to ſettle every tranſaction relative thereto. We hope thoſe indebted will be ſpeedy in making ſettlements, as the debts owing to *Allan* and *Turner*'s eſtate have now long been due, and their creditors in *Britain*, and Mr. *Allan*'s heirs, are now very ſolicitous for remittances. WILLIAM PEARSON, } executors.
3 WILLIAM TURNER, }

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ſhip *Molly*, captain *Cowan*, which will be ſold on board the ſaid ſhip at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the ſubſcriber, in *Urbanna*.
JAMES MILLS.

IF one ROBERT WALKER, a native of *Scotland*, who reſided in *York*, in the pariſh of *Dunnetter*, in that country, until the time of his departure for this colony, which, as nearly as his friends can recollect, was 44 or 45 years ago, and, by the only accounts they received concerning him, lives on *Rappahannock* river, be ſtill living, he may, by applying to the printer of this paper, hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. But if he is dead, or has removed out of this colony, it is moſt humbly requeſted of any perſon acquainted therewith to make known every material particular concerning him by a publication in this paper, wherein, in caſe of his death, an account of the place where, and time when, he died, is deſired, whether he left any legitimate children, how many, and their reſpective places of reſidence and vocations. No expence will accrue to the kind informer, as the printer has directions to inſert ſuch publication at the coſt of the adverſiſer. 2*

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 15th of *June*, a middle ſized roan horſe, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable ſcar on his rump, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, and is round like a horſe's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in fleſh. Any perſon that brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.
THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horſe, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or give intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.
ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the houſe of Mr. *Sampſon Matthews*, in *Auguſta*, a very black horſe, about 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, paces, trots a little, and goes in a hand-gallop tolerably well, has a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, is rather clumſy, has no marks, nor branded, as can be remembered, ſhod all round, and has a remarkable clumſy head; he was bred about *Staunton*, in the county above mentioned. A reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to the ſubſcriber, in *Frederickſburg*, and all reaſonable charges allowed.
PATRICK CARY.

RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.
STEPHEN MITCHELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtature, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.
FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenon*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward.
WILLIAM DAVIS.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell
THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF
HUNTINGTON,
near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter*'s mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I adverti'ſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value.
ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, the 10th of *April* laſt, two convict ſervant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Engliſhman*, a weaver by trade, a ſhort, well made man, of a freſh complexion, has ſhort black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has loſt one thumb. He had on a reddiſh turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Iriſhman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a ſhort fellow, remarkably thick in his ſhape, and is a ſailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid ſervants, and contrive ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward.
3* JOHN MARR.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about ſix days before *Chriſtmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſcar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board ſome veſſel. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottſville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkſon*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two osnabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of osnabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, at is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome osnabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Frederickſburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.
JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on the* 10th *day of* Auguſt *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.
t d f NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.
t f CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two osnabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of osnabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.
SAMUEL CANBY.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t f ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (t f 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.
tf ANTHONY WINSTON.